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I saw a male of this species on a small pond almost in the business part of the city and a few days later one lit in my neighbor's yard seemingly almost exhausted but possessing enough vitality to fly away when alarmed. Most authorities agree that the Old Squaw is unedible when killed on the great lakes, but here they vary their diet with worms and are far better eating than Scaup or Golden-eye. I have found the common angleworm and a large green worm resembling a cutworm in their throats. The specimens seen here are mostly males. I have one specimen taken the 14th day of April, 1898, in full breeding plumage. The white on the anterior portion changes to black and the scapulars from white to black with brown edgings to the feathers. They are very unsuspicious when approached. I have seen them here as late as May in winter plumage, and this spring succeeded in getting a picture of one flying. Why some should retain winter plumage two weeks later than the time others are in full breeding plumage puzzles me and I would welcome any explanation.

WM. B. HAYNES, *Akron, Ohio.*

MIGRATION NOTES FROM DURHAM, N. H.—The Warblers are now here in great numbers. The mass of them came the 11th inst. On that day Blackburnians, Magnolias, Redstarts, Ovenbirds and Parulas were abundant, yet none of them appeared before the 10th, so far as I know. Palm Warblers are still common as are also Myrtles. A single Wilson's—a bird I have seen but little of—appeared on the 13th, and on the morning of the same day I heard for the first time the song of the White-crowned Sparrow. There were three males about, and between them they kept up a song nearly all the morning. The song was oftenest delivered from a tree, though it came freely from a bird on a wood pile. It reminded me of the White-throated Sparrow in its beginning, and of the Vesper Sparrow in its ending. The first two notes were clear, whistled tones, D sharp and G sharp, delivered precisely like the Chickadee's "*pe-we*"; these were followed by three quick notes somewhere between the first two, but just where I could not determine, and these by a cadence very like that of the Vesper Sparrow. The order of the two opening notes was sometimes reversed but generally D sharp came

first, then the lower note, G sharp, came after. The volume was light, and the song seemed feeble, considering the size of the singer. During the past winter, I have seen a greater number of winter visitors than ever before. Red Crossbills and Siskins were abundant during the fall, while Redpolls, Pine Grosbeaks and White-winged Crossbills were common during the winter. To these I must add, for this immediate vicinity, a flock of ten Cedarbirds which wintered here and still remain, feeding on juniper berries, which are plentiful.

NED DEARBORN, *Durham, N. H.*

EDITORIAL.

We are pleased to notice that *The Maine Sportsman* is awakening interest in bird protection among its readers by vigorous editorials upon that subject. As a magazine in the interest of Maine sportsmen, or any sportsmen who desire genuine sport, it is invaluable. Its high standard of excellence is constantly maintained.

In another place there is a call for notes on migration which it is very important that every reader of this paper should heed and comply with. The time covered by this call has never been carefully worked over for any considerable space of country, but it is the time above all others which is worthy of careful attention. Address all letters to Oberlin, Ohio, as heretofore.

It has been necessary to cut this issue down to twenty-four pages instead of twenty-eight, as first planned, due largely to the increase in the number of pages of the two preceding numbers—30 and 31. The time which would normally have been given to the solicitation of copy was largely demanded by the increase of work which fell to the editor's lot on account of sickness in the teaching force of his department.

Bird-Lore continues to sustain its high standard, under the editorship of Mr. Frank M. Chapman, as a magazine which not only champions the cause of the birds from a logical and proper view point, but also continues to encourage the use of the camera in the study of the birds by concretely illustrating